

DEMOCRATS PASS STEEL SCHEDULE

Underwood Tariff Revision
Adopted in House by a
Vote of 210 to 109.

THREE-DAY FIGHT ENDS

Minority Leader Mann and Representative Payne Fight in Attempts to Amend Measure.

By a vote of 210 to 109 the House late yesterday afternoon passed the Underwood tariff bill revising the iron and steel schedules. On the final passage of the bill, which came after Representative Payne had made an ineffectual attempt to recommit it to the Committee on Ways and Means, the vote was strictly along party lines.

Payne Fights to Last Ditch.

Before the bill was put on final passage Representative Payne, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, moved to recommit the bill to the committee. The Payne motion provided that the Ways and Means Committee should hold the steel bill pending the receipt of a report from the tariff board. A roll call was then begun on Payne's motion to recommit, the voting as it proceeded indicating that it would be defeated.

Except for unimportant amendments as to, perhaps, the bill passed the House exactly as it came from the Ways and Means Committee. The final vote was taken after several parliamentary skirmishes and continued debate. Representatives, following the tariff board Saturday, made dozens of attempts to amend the Democratic measure, but the majority, under the leadership of Representative Underwood, rejected every amendment proposed and stood squarely behind the steel bill as it came from the committee.

The bill as passed reduces existing duties from 30 to 35 per cent, and places from iron and hoop iron, fence wire, nails, horseshoes, cash registers, typewriting machines, and various small steel articles on the free list.

Democrats Sure of Result.

Democrats in both branches of Congress last night asserted their confidence that the Senate will pass the Underwood bill revising the steel schedule. As the Democrats of the Upper House are expected to be unanimous for it, the votes of only five progressive Republicans will be required to put it through that body, while there are nine or ten and perhaps a dozen Republicans of this class who will vote for it.

They include Cummins, La Follette, Underwood, Clark, Wilson, Brewster, Brown, Gorman, Crawford, and possibly one or two others. It is not unlikely that there will be some changes in the measure, but the progress is regarded as being in conformity with the steel revision amendment which Senator Cummins offered in the extra session, that they are willing in the main to support it.

The regular session of the Senate Finance Committee, to which the measure will be referred when it reaches the Senate, is expected to have prolonged hearings upon it, according to the present plan, in the hope of preventing action should they delay it beyond a reasonable time, there is likely to be some such movement as happened last year when the Senate directed the committee to report the wool and the cotton bills within a definite period. Present indications are that there will be a coalition between the Democrats and insurgents on the steel bill in the Senate.

Following the succession of debate yesterday afternoon, Representative Payne, who drafted the former tariff bill, scored the Democrats on their steam-roller policy, and said:

"We have nothing but your grand assurance that you will not injure any industries. You understand, you work so well just when your report on the wool business came up here everybody was thrown into a panic."

"Go ahead and close your doors; keep me the minutes; come to report to your caucus, and then report to your boss; don't allow amendments, and you will finally see the greatest kind of mistake you have made—don't let the author of the Payne-Aldrich instrument."

Mann Worries Opponents.

During the afternoon Representative Mann, the minority leader, worried the Democrats considerably. With a peculiar smile on his face, Mr. Mann, a protectionist, began to send various amendments to the Clerk's desk, proposing to put various articles on the free list. He asked for free meat and free fertilizer, among other things, realizing that it would embarrass the Democrats to have to vote down these amendments in order to keep the steel bill just as it came from committee.

In each instance Mr. Mann's amendments were defeated.

An amendment proposed by the minority leader that the free list should not apply to imports from countries that levied duties on live cattle, meat, and

condemned oil from the United States was defeated by a vote of 198 to 65. Another amendment by Mr. Mann, to prevent the transportation of goods made wholly or in part by convict labor in foreign countries, was also voted down. The Democrats rejected an amendment proposed by Representative Underwood to repeal the Canadian reciprocity agreement passed by Congress in extra session. Representative Underwood took the view that this amendment did not belong in a bill revising the steel schedule, and it was promptly vetoed.

Cullup Sees New Monopoly.

Representative Cullup, of Indiana, made an attack during the debate on the cash register trust. Defending the placing of cash registers on the free list, Cullup charged that the registers sold here could be bought for one-half the amount in foreign countries. This, said Representative Cullup, showed the existence of a gigantic monopoly in the cash register business.

Bitter partisan charges were made when Underwood finally moved to put the bill on its passage, closing debate and amendment. Representative Mann challenged and other Representatives raised their voices in loud protest, claiming that other amendments were waiting to be offered in good faith. Underwood claimed that the Republicans were attempting dilatory tactics.

When the matter was finally put to a vote a division was called for, with the result that the Democrats won by a vote of 111 to 87.

BRANDEIS ATTACKS STEEL CORPORATION

Attorney Before Stanley Committee
Declares Treatment of Employees Inhuman.

Scoring the labor conditions about the plants of the United States Steel Corporation, Louis D. Brandeis, the Boston attorney, declared yesterday that the iron and steel industry was a parasitic business, living upon the lives of thousands of the citizens of the country.

He declared that in comparison the slavery of the old South was an estimable institution, and declared that long hours among the employees of the steel plants are but a manifestation of a deeply rooted and malignant evil against which there must be legislation.

D. A. Reed, attorney for the steel company, at the beginning of the hearing, protested against the Stanley committee going into labor conditions, but the chairman ruled that the conditions in the plants of the Steel Corporation are an essential to the investigation, and the witness was allowed to proceed.

He showed from statistical reports that there are 170,000 employees in the steel mills, 4 per cent of whom, he said, labor twelve hours a day, six days a week. He declared that their labor is not only physically and mentally degenerate, and that they are prematurely old and broken down at the age of forty years. He declared that they are then cast on the industrial scrap heap.

SENATE RESUMES LORIMER HEARING

Illinois Solon Takes Stand in Own
Defense During Two Sessions Yesterday.

Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, was again a witness before the Senate committee investigating the charges of corruption in connection with his election to the Senate at the two sessions of the committee held yesterday. The committee has not been in session for ten days until it met yesterday morning, due to the illness of Judge E. O. Haney, chief counsel for Senator Lorimer. Nothing sensational developed in the testimony. It is expected that the thrills will be reserved until Detective Burns' assistants take the stand and spring the testimony they have promised to give, tending to discredit some of the testimony given by Lorimer witnesses. Mr. Burns' witnesses will be on hand probably to-day.

Senator Lorimer was cross-examined yesterday by John H. Marble, attorney for the committee. The Senator was questioned particularly in relation to an alleged conference that is said to have taken place in Springfield about three weeks prior to May 22, 1906, at which Senator Lorimer, Speaker Shurtliff, of the Illinois legislature, and Representative Cullup, of Illinois, were present.

Senator Lorimer admitted that such conference had taken place, and said that he expressed the opinion on that occasion that Gov. Denen could be elected at any time.

"Had Gov. Denen not intimated to you before that time that he was deceiving Senator Hopkins by pretending to the Senator that he was aiding him, while he was actually maintaining a fight against the re-election of Hopkins?" inquired Attorney Marble.

"I knew that Gov. Denen was deceiving Senator Hopkins," replied Mr. Lorimer.

"Were you willing to send a man of that character to the United States Senate?" inquired Attorney Marble.

"Yes, I was willing to support him in order to keep harmony in the State organization," said Lorimer.

SENATE TO OPPOSE NEW PENSION BILL

It became apparent at a meeting of the Senate Committee on Pensions yesterday that the Sherwood service pension bill, which has passed the House, will not be favorably reported to the Senate. It also became apparent that Senators Bryan, of Florida, and Gore, of Oklahoma, will file a minority report on any general pension bill that may be recommended by the committee.

It is believed that a majority of the committee will agree on a bill based on a combination of age and service, which would cost the government about \$20,000,000.

TO FIX PANAMA TOLL

Senator Brewster's Bill Provides Rates for Vessels.

Senator Brewster yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill to fix tolls for the Panama Canal. It provides that the toll shall be 31 per cent on all ships using the canal, but that all American ships whose owners agree that such vessels may be used by the United States in time of war as auxiliary cruisers shall have a rate of 20 cents per ton, and all ships engaged in coastwise trade, under the same conditions, shall have a rate of 15 cents a ton.

Senator Brewster holds that the treaty with Great Britain does not forbid reductions for American vessels. Vessels in ballast, without cargo, are to have a reduction of 40 per cent from the rates prescribed.

DEMOCRATS SPLIT ON MONEY TRUST

Sensational Resolution, Introduced by Mr. Henry, Precipitates Crisis.

PROBE IS FAR-REACHING

Every Financial Institution in the Country Practically Included in the Charge of Corruption.

The Democratic organization of the House is threatened with a serious division over the question of investigating the so-called money trust. A caucus will be held to-night or to-morrow to consider the question.

The trouble started when Representative Lindbergh, a Republican insurgent, offered a resolution to investigate the money trust. It was opposed by the conservative Democrats, headed by Representative Underwood, but the crisis came yesterday when Representative Martin W. Littleton, of New York, issued a statement asserting that if the Democrats began a spectacular probe they would demonstrate that their party is a party of proclamation and protest and would cause incalculable mischief by menacing business stability.

Sensational Resolution.

Immediately Representative Henry, chairman of the Committee on Rules, retailed with a resolution beside which the Lindbergh proposition was as mild as a cooling dove. In sensational language it provides for an inquiry that would affect national banks, railroads, industrial corporations, and every combination and every individual related to finance in the country. It charges further that the money trust, which is located in New York, exercises a corruptive influence in the nomination and election of men to public office. It charges further that the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Clearing House Association are instruments used by the money power in exercising control over railroads and industrial corporations. Practically every railroad, every industrial corporation, every national bank, and all other associations of importance in the large cities of the United States are brought within the purview of the resolution.

Improper Use of Money.

In its preamble the resolution recites that further legislation is believed to be necessary "to prevent the improper use of money in connection with the nomination and election of public officers; that there is reason to believe that the management of the finances of many of the great industrial and railroad corporations is rapidly concentrating in the hands of a few groups of financiers; that the moneyed institutions of the city of New York and in other cities to which they direct such patronage are in a position to control vast deposits of money; that the question of certain national banks and other moneyed institutions are engaged in the promotion, underwriting, and exploitation of speculative ventures; and, using their corporate funds and credit for purposes, either alone or in conjunction with those by whom they are controlled."

Mr. Bryan in the Fight.

From a political point of view the situation is interesting because Mr. Henry is a Bryanite and had the counsel of Mr. Bryan in framing his resolution. It also asserted that Mr. Bryan took the hand in the matter the Committee on Rules was favorable to Mr. Underwood's suggestion that the inquiry might be hurtful to business without accomplishing any tangible result. As the case now stands, however, many Democrats fear that if the investigation is not made, the party will be charged with cowardice, and Mr. Lindbergh is quoted as saying that he does not see how the Democrats can avoid taking action.

"If they fail to do so," he says, "they will convict themselves of cowardice." The cautious majority was certainly not to develop a lively difference of views, and the Republicans are standing on the side lines, intensely interested in the fight.

CLARK CLUBS IN CALIFORNIA

Speaker's Candidacy Advanced by Friends on the Pacific Slope.

Cheering news was received yesterday by Speaker Clark, who is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. A telegram signed by seventeen prominent Democrats of San Francisco, bearing the date of January 22, was received, as follows:

"To-day, at Argonaut Hotel in this city, more than two score of representative Democrats from all parts of California met and organized the Champ Clark League of California, to turn your interest as nominees for President. Steps are being taken to extend the organization to all parts of California, forming Clark clubs in all communities. Your friends are confident of your success at May primaries in this State."

A telegram from Oklahoma City, Okla., said:

"Woodward County fired first gun by sending her delegation to State convention instructed for Clark."

WARDMAN IS EXONERATED.

Senator Williams Reads Letter Clearing Colleague of Guilt.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, yesterday presented in the Senate the report of the joint committee of the Mississippi legislature which investigated the charges against former Gov. and Senator-elect James K. Wardman.

Wardman was accused of misappropriating the executive contingent fund. It was claimed that he had expended money for which no vouchers could be found. The recommendation of the joint committee was that Wardman be completely exonerated, as he had been by an overwhelming vote of the people of the State in choosing him for Senator.

Canadian College Burned.

Quebec, Jan. 25.—Holy Cross Catholic College, near Farnham, was destroyed by fire to-day. One hundred and fifty students narrowly escaped death. Loss, \$100,000.

PRESIDENT TAFT DEFENDS CAMPAIGN

Continued from Page One.

dressed the chamber of commerce in favor of his arbitration treaties. Then he attacked at the chamber, and later was taken to the home of former Gov. Myron T. Herrick for a conference. Arthur I. Vorys and William H. Miller, former assistant attorney general of the State, were present.

A brief speech before the locomotive engineers in the afternoon, a look in at the Cleveland law school, the Tippecanoe dinner, and an address before the Hungarian citizens' committee completed the day's programme. Mr. Taft left for Columbus shortly after midnight.

Defends Tariff Law.

In his keynote speech the President defended the Payne-Aldrich tariff, while admitting its shortcomings. He justified his votes of the Democratic revision bill of the extra session, and he made a plea for the continuance of the tariff board. He also renewed his adherence to the protective policy. About this he said:

"The Payne-Aldrich bill was subjected to bitter attack, not only by our Democratic opponents, but by certain Representatives and Senators from our own ranks who contended that the rates fixed were not in accord with the standard of revision promised by the platform. I need hardly say that this result was greatly aided by misunderstanding and misrepresentation of the facts in respect to the Payne bill. For, while the Payne bill was not a full compliance with the promise, there were substantial revisions in the bill, and the resulting act did not deserve the anathema and abuse to which it was subjected. The bill as a whole contained many most useful privileges, and it is quite remarkable how many notable and useful legislative changes in the policy of the government are to be traced to it."

"Our Democratic friends are in the habit of claiming that the elections of 1906 were a repudiation of the doctrine of protection and a return on the part of the people to the principle of a tariff for revenue only."

Not for Free Trade.

"They are mistaken. It is not a declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue or free trade. This is shown by the fact that the Democratic vote was less than greater than it had been in the Presidential election. The change of the Republican party came not from an increase in Democratic votes, but from a defection of Republican votes, I. e., of its own members who stayed at home and refused to stand by the party in what they regarded as a failure to redeem its pledges."

"Our Democratic brethren have departed from the fact that in a tariff board, which is such an accurate, systematic, and reliable way that I did not hesitate to veto them, in order that they might await the coming in of the report by the tariff board upon Schedule K, and would, which one tariff bill affected, and upon cotton and cotton manufactures, which another tariff bill affected."

People with Administration.

"For one, I am very confident that on this issue the people will be with us, and that our friends, the enemy, are entirely mistaken in their interpretation of recent popular expression."

"It is said that our Democratic brethren intend to withhold the appropriation for the continuing of the tariff board. I do not know whether this is true or not. If it is, it will only accentuate the issue between the two parties, and only make more clear the difference in their attitude, and, in my judgment, will only emphasize the advantage which we have in our position on this general matter."

"Another feature of the Payne bill was the passage of an amendment to the act of March 3, 1907, which gave to the act of that date a small percentage of the tariff revenue to the Treasury before they are distributed in dividends."

After disposing of the tariff, the President called attention to the railroad bill, which he said was a good bill, and for this reason many of President Taft's advisers are inclined to look with greater favor upon Mr. Herrick.

LA FOLLETTE WILL REMAIN IN RACE

Final Announcement that He Will Not Withdraw Under Any Circumstances.

In order to set at rest the rumors that Senator La Follette will withdraw from the Presidential race, his manager, W. L. House, yesterday issued the following positive announcement:

"Once for all, I want to settle the rumors that are in circulation that Senator La Follette contemplates withdrawing as a Presidential candidate. Senator La Follette never has been, and is not now a quitter. When he entered the contest for the nomination, he assured those who induced him to become a candidate that he would go through to the end, and that is his determination. He will there until the gavel falls in the convention announcing the nominee."

"Senator La Follette is making this campaign to promote the principles, in a national way, for which he has stood and fought in his own State and in the United States Senate. He will make a campaign in every State and in every district to elect delegates pledged to these principles, and his candidacy as the Republican nominee for President, first, last, and all the time."

The above statement was given out at the conclusion of a conference at the La Follette headquarters, its participants including Prof. Merriam, of the University of Chicago; Gifford Pinchot, Amos W. Pinchot, Melville McCormick, Louis D. Brandeis; Representatives Leontow, of Wisconsin, and Kent, of California; and Walter Rodgers, manager of the Chicago headquarters of the La Follette campaign. Senator La Follette was also present.

More Legislation and Less Investigation.

Taking the stand that Congress is not an investigational but a legislative body, Representative Martin W. Littleton, of New York, yesterday, in a statement, opposed Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee, in his view as to the necessity of a "money trust" inquiry.

"I am sorry that I find myself so radically opposed to the proposition of my friend Mr. Henry regarding the investigation of what has been called the money trust," said Mr. Littleton.

In the first place, he is losing sight of the fact that Congress is in no sense a national investigational body, and that the sole power and necessity for investigation by Congress through a committee is to enable it to legislate intelligently; and that when this power and necessity, or either of them, are absent no such investigations are authorized or warranted."

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Taft News from Kansas.

D. W. Mulvane, Republican national committeeman of the State of Kansas, reported by telegram to the White House yesterday the following incident:

"Kansas Day Club, 799 present, unanimously endorse President Taft for re-nomination."

GEN. KEIFER SAYS TAFT CAN CARRY OHIO

Not even Theodore Roosevelt can carry Ohio either in the Chicago convention or at the polls next November against Taft, according to J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, for many seasons a member of the House of Representatives. Gen. Keifer is in Washington, and declares that the Ohio insurgency is fast subsiding.

CALL TO G. O. P.'S AID.

National Republican League Will Meet at Chicago June 18.

Preliminary provision for the participation of the National Republican League in the next Presidential campaign was made yesterday by the issuance of a call for the league's twelfth biennial convention, to meet in Chicago, June 18, which is also the date of the Republican national convention.

The call is signed by the president, John Hays Hamont, and the secretary, D. B. Aberton. It is expected that 2,500 delegates will attend the league is made up of young men, Republican clubs throughout the country. Connected with its active leadership are such men as Job Hedges, of New York; Senator Herbert H. Lehman, of New York; Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Idaho; Senator Smoot, of Utah; Judge Woodman, of Cincinnati; Representative Neidham, of California, and Henry S. Jackson, of Georgia.

HAY WOULD SELL ARMY POSTS

Congressman's Report on Plan Reached House.

In accordance with the announced plan of the War Department to abandon a number of army posts throughout the country, Chairman Hay, of the House Military Affairs Committee, yesterday introduced a bill in the House authorizing the President to sell useless posts.

The Hay bill provides that the sale of the abandoned posts shall be made in the President's discretion, and that the Secretary of War shall have charge of the appraisal and sale. The money derived from the sale is to be returned to the Treasury and expended in the construction of new posts under the supervision of the War Department.

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Valentine Place Cards, 25c to 50c dozen
Valentine Crepe Paper, 15c fold
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EX-GOV. HERRICK MAY BE SELECTED

An Ohio Man Will Be Chosen to Take Charge of Taft's Headquarters Here.

An Ohio man will have charge of the Taft headquarters here in soon to be opened here for the purpose of promoting the campaign for the re-nomination of Mr. Taft. Myron T. Herrick, former governor of Ohio, and Arthur I. Vorys, who managed the Taft campaign in Ohio in 1906, are the men who are being considered seriously for this place. President Taft was scheduled for a long conference with Mr. Herrick in Cleveland yesterday, and it is understood that Mr. Herrick's availability for this place was one of the subjects discussed in that conference. Mr. Herrick has always been a Taft supporter, and has for years had a good-sized following in Ohio politics.

Arthur I. Vorys, the Ohio man who is being seriously talked of, looked after the President's interests in 1906, when they were threatened by Foraker. Mr. Vorys also took an active part in the national campaign. After having managed the Taft pre-convention campaign, his friends insisted that he should be made the chairman of the National Committee, and he was elected to that position. He is a man of great energy and ability, and is well known in Ohio politics.

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FAT VANISHES ONE POUND A DAY

BY NEW DRUGLESS METHOD
TRUE SUCCESS AT LAST
DOUBLE CHIN GOES QUICK

Two Hundred Thousand Women Made Happy With This New Knowledge Through a Copy of This Remarkable Book, "WEIGHT REDUCTION WITHOUT DRUGS" Isn't This Convincing Evidence As to Its Value?

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MARJORIE HAMILTON

Suite 6026 Central Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Every reader of this paper who has the slightest interest in Miss Hamilton's remarkable new treatment should write her promptly for all she agrees to send free, for, as she has said, her book, "Weight Reduction Without Drugs" is entirely free; you have everything to gain and nothing to lose; but the book is expensive, and you may, if you wish, send a two-cent stamp to help pay postage.

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